



## Poetry.

The Magi.

By HENRY CLARK.

Three wise men from Orient came,  
Deep in learning, fair in fame:  
Over books and many more,  
Day and night content to pour;  
Circle, square, and angle drew,  
Form the learned only knew:  
Bought the heavens with earnest gaze,  
Reckoned cycles, counted days,  
Deived and wandered, woe and woe,  
Till the year that Christ was born.  
Then on long and weary roads,  
Passing by all fair abodes,  
Many a day they onward press,  
Towards the far stirring west:  
Gates were shunned by them,  
Till they stood in Bethlehem.  
Here, as nearer on they drew,  
Over them the wonder grew:  
Brighter seemed the gleams they saw,  
Deeper thrilled their hearts with awe;  
Till at last they saw the child,  
Holy, blessed, undilled.  
There its happy mother saw,  
Never knew the promise draw,  
Brought their gifts to honor her;  
Gold and frankincense and myrrh.  
So the learned recognized,  
As in later days, the Christ;  
So did worldly wisdom show  
What the elder prophets knew.  
Thrice the star of Bethlehem  
Over sea and earth has glowed;  
Thrice the light of heaven flowed  
Over meet Jerusalem.  
Still, along the Orient sky,  
Down the path the magi trod,  
When they saw the Son of God,  
Shines a wondrous mystery:  
Fair Orion lights the seas;  
Daents, weird Alabron;  
Every varied race of man,  
Sweet, prevailing Phleides.  
There, to heavenly trust resign'd  
Glow the path they wandered by;  
Sens of every human eye,  
In the open heaven align'd.  
Cassius, A. D. 1884.

Satisfied.

After the toil and toil,  
And the anguish of trust belied;  
After the burden of weary care,  
Baffled longings, ungranted prayers;  
After the passion, and fever and fret,  
After the aching of vain regret,  
After the hours of heat and strife,  
The yearning and toiling that man can life;  
Faith that mocks, and fair hopes denied,  
We shall be satisfied.  
When the golden bowl is broken,  
At the many foul-ali'd side;  
When the turf lies green and cold above  
Wrong, and sorrow and loss and love;  
When the great dumb walls of silence stand  
At the doors of the undivided land;  
When all we have lost in our old place  
Is an empty chair and a pictured face;  
When the prayer is prayed and the sigh is  
sighed,  
We shall be satisfied.  
What does it boot to question,  
When answer is aye denied?  
Better to listen the Psalmist's rede,  
And gather the comfort of his creed;  
And in peace and patience possess our souls,  
While the wheel of fate in its orbit rolls,  
Knowing that gladness and sadness pass  
Like morning dews from the Summer grass  
And, when once we win to the farther side,  
We shall be satisfied.  
—All the Year Round.

## Selected Tale.

## MISS SCAMPER.

None at the Rappaquah sulphur springs knew who Miss Scamper was and few cared to know. She came with an old gentleman who registered the pair as "S. Scamper and granddaughter, New York city." They had no servants with them. The old man wore a suit of rather rusty black, and his trunk, an antique leather convenience, bore the letters S. S. in brass-headed nails. The young woman's trunk—she had but one—was large enough, and of modern make, but it was apparently not well filled, since she had shown but three dresses all the three weeks she had remained. One of these, of rich material, she wore of evenings; the other two, of some washable material, were worn alternately in daytime. She had no jewelry beyond a plain gold brooch. One of the eligible young men there said that "the Scamper has one Sunday-go-to-meeting" and two work day suits," for which his neighbor should have kicked him, but didn't. The eligible young man was looking for an eligible mate in the person of Miss Bolsover, the great heiress, whom the society paper had said was coming to the Rappaquah; though, as she hadn't come, the Brown's young man of the society paper labored under a delusion. The match-making dowagers did not fear the modest, pretty and well-cultured young woman, for the gilded youth who were also lying in wait for Miss Bolsover, much more gilded, did not dangle in her train. Indeed, she had no train. Her business was to look after her poor old grandfather, who was not in good health, and with whom the waters seemed to agree. Dalymus Dodd, who had scraped an acquaintance with old Scamper, as the fellows irreverently called him, seemed to be her admirer; but Dalymus was nobody. He was well-made, tall, handsome, and of good address; but he was only an upper clerk in a Philadelphia insurance company. To be sure, he would be superintendent after January, vice Higgins, retired and superannuated, and would then draw a salary of five thousand a year. But no one knew that, and the possible good fortune to poor Miss Scamper; and had they known, five thousand a year was no great matter. So the field was left to Miss Scamper and welcome.

Dalymus only began paying attention to Miss Scamper out of courtesy, and because no one else did; but the more he saw of her the more he liked her, and it ended in his being badly hit. As he and she were the only impudent people at the old-fashioned resort—the other visitors counting their dollars well up into the hundred thousand—the master attracted attention, and by way of getting both out of the way of marriageable sons and daughters, scheming mothers left the affair all the quiet encouragement possible. And this passed into a more active nature from two little incidents that occurred about ten days before the end of the two-months' vacation of Dalymus.

There was a Mrs. De Nyse at the Springs, who was well known as an amateur vocalist of merit, and whose voice, though a little reedy in the upper notes, had been trained so well as to make her worth hearing. One evening, when a few were in the parlors, her friends besought her to favor them, and so on, and she expressed her readiness, but there happened to be no accompanist. Miss Scamper, who was chatting near by with Dalymus, looked up and quietly said: "Perhaps I can serve you that way, Mrs. De Nyse."

"Can you play at sight, Miss Scamper?" inquired Mrs. De Nyse.

Miss Scamper nodded assent and seated herself at the piano and accompanied the voice with such good judgment that the singer was delighted.

"I wish I could carry you about with me, my dear," she said. "But do you not sing? You surely must."

"A little."

Urged by all around, Miss Scamper, to her own accompaniment, sang an aria from *Il Trovatore*. Her voice proved to be a rich soprano, of full register, clear as a silver bell, and admirably cultivated. There was a moment's pause when she had done, as though not to lose a note, and then a storm of applause.

Here was a sensation. Everybody talked of her method, and the gilded youth were in rapture. The matron confided and concluded that Miss Scamper was a member of some church choir or attached to some English opera troupe, who knew? But they were civil. There was a party going over to Almont, Col. Parsifal's place, next day. Would she go? She assented. Dalymus said to her in a low voice:

"It is a riding party, Miss Scamper. I know the best horse in the livery stable here, and if you'll permit me, I'll secure it for you."

To which she replied in the same tone: "Thank you, Mr. Dodd, you are very kind; but I have one at command already. Get that for yourself."

Somewhat rebuffed, Dalymus colored, but she added, "Mine shall not disgrace you," which was a distinct intimation that she expected him as escort. The spirit of Dalymus rose from zero to blood-beat.

The next morning, as the riders were ready to start, a groom, known to be one of Col. Parsifal's, rode up leading a magnificent blooded bay horse, equipped with a side saddle. As they were admiring the animal, Miss Scamper, in a neat riding-habit, made her appearance. The groom took off his hat. Dalymus, not a little astonished, put forth his hand, and the lady vaulted to the back of the horse with easy grace. The cavalcade set out, Miss Scamper and Dalymus together, and being better mounted than the others, were soon at the head of the column.

About a mile from the Springs there was a bar in the way. A lofty tulip-tree had been blown down during the night and had fallen across the road, the trunk well up on account of the wide roots. Some one had already cleared a way by letting down fences on the roadside; but Miss Scamper did not go around with the rest. She faced the trunk, the horse went over and then trotted on. Dalymus faced it. His bridle got over, but half stumbled. Dalymus was country-bred, had ridden horses to mill-backed, and was a half centaur when a boy; so he brought his horse up.

Miss Scamper smiled approvingly. Everybody admired the ease and grace with which Miss Scamper managed her horse, and Dalymus more than anybody.

When they arrived at their destination the party dispersed in the house and over the grounds. They found old Scamper there. He had gone over before in a carriage. Almont was the property of Col. Almont and was for sale, with its fine blooded stock of horses and cattle, its furniture, its library, and everything in the house and around it. The colonel and his family were in Europe and intended to stay there while he educated his sons at Heidelberg. So he offered the whole—the house that cost \$130,000, with all its offices of all kinds, stables, palmyra, grapevines and green houses, furniture made to order, and over 1200 acres of land in a high state of cultivation—"for," as he said in his letter, "a mere song." So it was; but as it was set to the tune of \$300,000, there were few who could render the music.

They all admired the place. The agent, who was there, seized on the Scamper and Dalymus, to whom he showed everything and explained everything. Dalymus was amused at this, and whispered to Miss Scamper, "He has picked out the only three who could certainly not buy it." Miss Scamper, by the twinkle in her eyes,

evidently appreciated the fun of the situation. Then the agent seized old Scamper and dragged him off to look at the blood horses and imported cattle, leaving Dalymus and the girl together.

"How do you like the place, Mr. Dodd?" inquired she.

"Like it Miss Scamper! Why, it's a garden of Eden; that is, it would be to me, if I had it with an Eve in it."

The young lady smiled and said: "You like country life then, Mr. Dodd?"

"Naturally," replied Dalymus. "I lived in the country until I was 22. I was born and bred there. I should have been there yet but for the death of both my parents. I went to the city in search of fortune. I have done very well for the last seven years, and have put a little by; but to covet a place like this is like wishing for the moon."

"The country is the place to live in, and the city to work in," said Miss Scamper, sententiously.

"To live in, I grant you, if you have the means—good farm and money to work it. Otherwise you toll harder in the country than in town, with less comfort and less profit."

Then they discussed on rural topics, with a marvelous unity of sentiment, until the venerable Scamper and the agent got back, which was at the time the whole party, each with a posse furnished by the gardener from the green-houses, was ready for a return to the Springs.

There were yet two days of the young man's vacation left, when he determined to place his fate at Miss Scamper's disposal at the first opportunity. The chance came that very night. That evening a number were seated on the veranda enjoying the moonlight. Miss Scamper sat apart from the rest in heavy shadow with her grandfather. The old gentleman rose when Dodd came and left. Miss Scamper made room for Dalymus at her side, and the two began to talk of the day's doings.

"By-the-bye," said Dalymus, "have you heard that Almont has been sold?"

"Yes."

"And to the great heiress, Miss Bolsover. I wonder if she will keep old maid's hall there?"

Miss Scamper laughed a low, silvery laugh. "I presume she will," she said, "unless she has a chance to marry. Wasn't that a sad accident at the mill to-day?"

"Very. The man has a wife and five children. I went over to see how they were—to see if they were in pressing need, you know; but that part is all right. This Miss Bolsover, who must be staying somewhere near, had been there, and provided for all their wants. I suppose, as she has bought Almont, she means to play the Lady Bountiful here, which is all the better for Micky and his family."

"I believe, Mr. Dodd," said the lady, "that you play the part of Lord Bountiful sometimes, especially if some poor woman left with four children should rouse your sympathies."

"How did you know?" he asked.

"A little bird told me," she said. "You only paid Mrs. Grant's rent, but got her eldest boy employment, and then fairly ran away to avoid her thanks. She was full of your praiser."

"But she did not know my name," said Dalymus.

"True. But don't you remember that a veiled lady sat there the last time you came? That was I. I was in Philadelphia on a visit, and looked up Mr. Grant, who had been a servant in our family before she married. She told me of her troubles, and how a stranger had helped her. I looked at you well, and when you came here I knew you in an instant."

Dalymus felt his heart flutter. Now it was the time; but his tongue refused its office. After a little pause Miss Scamper said, "I have had a very pleasant time here, and am almost sorry that I leave to-morrow."

"To-morrow!" cried Dalymus, in desperation, seizing her hand, which was not withdrawn. "Oh, Ruth—Miss Scamper—you must have seen—"

Here he stopped, but the fingers of the lady tightened a little in his grasp. A friendly cloud passed over the moon, and the recess grew darker.

"I love you, Ruth darling," he murmured, and drew her unresistingly toward him.

When they arrived at their destination the party dispersed in the house and over the grounds. They found old Scamper there. He had gone over before in a carriage. Almont was the property of Col. Almont and was for sale, with its fine blooded stock of horses and cattle, its furniture, its library, and everything in the house and around it. The colonel and his family were in Europe and intended to stay there while he educated his sons at Heidelberg. So he offered the whole—the house that cost \$130,000, with all its offices of all kinds, stables, palmyra, grapevines and green houses, furniture made to order, and over 1200 acres of land in a high state of cultivation—"for," as he said in his letter, "a mere song." So it was; but as it was set to the tune of \$300,000, there were few who could render the music.

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rich banker—

"I beg your pardon, Miss Scamper," he said, "but I somehow—"

"Yes, Dalymus, you believed him poor. But why do you call me Miss Scamper? Why not Ruth? which is sweeter—from you. And then my name is not Scamper."

"Not Scamper, Ruth? Are you not Mr. Scamper's granddaughter?"

"Oh, yes, his only granddaughter, and all the near kin he has. But my mother was his only daughter—we are both orphans, Dalymus—and of course I take my father's name. I hope you won't buy that cottage, since like Almont; for I am Ruth Bolsover."

Leo XIII, on the Recles of St. James.

Pope Leo has just issued a bill regarding the alleged discovery of the body of the Apostle James at Compostella in Spain. The history of the matter, as given in the document is as follows:

When James was slain by order of Herod, two of his disciples, Athanasius and Theodore, fearing lest the body should be destroyed by the Jews, took it on board ship and landed with it in Spain, where, as tradition affirms, James had preached. Here the apostle's remains were buried, a chapel being erected over them, and when his two followers died they were buried in the same tomb, one on each side of their master. To this spot pilgrimages were made; but when the barbarians, and afterwards the Saracens, invaded the country, the chapel was destroyed, and the tomb remained for a long time hidden. But at the beginning of the ninth century, as a persistent tradition relates, a star of exceeding brightness appeared over the ancient crypt, and the light of its rays pointed out the burial place of the sacred remains, which on the removal of the ruins, were brought to light.

A splendid church was erected over the tomb, and to the neighboring town in memory of the apparition of the beaming star was given the name of Compostella. One of the bones of the saint was sent to Pistoia, where it is still treasured and venerated, having wrought many miracles. "It is still," says Pope Leo, "covered with blood, having been struck by the sword when the head was severed from the body."

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Not long ago two fellows were riding down Charles street in a Boston horse-car, which was going to the west end. One was telling his friend a funny story. As the climax of the story was reached, the car crossed a street, and just when it was time to laugh the conductor said, "Chestnut!" This was too much for the narrator, and he jumped up on a seat and shouted: "You're a liar! You never heard that story before in your life, you confounded idiot!" There was trouble of course, and explanations followed, during which it was revealed that "Chestnut" was only the name of a street.

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The feet of the common bee exhibit the combination of a basket, a brush, and a pair of pincers. The brush, the hairs of which are arranged in symmetrical rows, is only to be seen with the microscope. With this brush of fair delicacy the bee brushes its velvet robe, to remove the pollen dust with which it becomes loaded while riding the flowers and sucking up their nectar. Another article, followed like a spoon, receives all the gleanings which the insect carries to the hive.

A young man asked a friend the question, "Will it pay to get married?" and received the reply "The depends upon what sort of a woman you marry and upon what sort of a man she marries. It wouldn't pay for you to marry some woman, and it couldn't pay some women to marry you."

A domestic in a Lynn boarding house, who but recently came across the poul, was requested by her mistress to bring the spider. After gazing long and carefully around the walls and over the ceiling she reluctantly informed her mistress that she could not find one of his size.

Many a man has been saved because his little dog, who is as quick as a dash, has annoyed a bear behind that was pursuing the man to the death. He would turn to take care of the dog, which would of course dodge back and keep out of the way of the bear, while the man would be gaining distance, and when the bear turned for the man again, the dog was at his heels, biting his haunches.

We know of nothing but the dog that will fight a foe forty times its size, or one of its own kind and size, to the death, with such unqualified and eminent bravery; and therefore we count the dog the bravest animal that lives.—*Phrenological Journal*.

At a country hotel:

A traveller retires to his room leaving word that he is to be called for an early train.

In the morning he is aroused from a sweet sleep by a porter's knocking vehemently at the door.

"Who's there?"

"Are you the gentleman that was to be called for the 5:15 train?"

"Yes. All right."

"Then you can go to sleep again, sir; the train's gone!"



## The Newport Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Proprietor.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1885.

Senator Sheffield is the only member of the Rhode Island delegation sent this week. He is always at his post.

The legislatures of fifteen states commenced Tuesday, and one week from next Tuesday fifteen U. S. Senators are to be elected.

The report that Gov. Cleveland wishes to put Carl Schurz into his cabinet makes all good Democrats turn green with rage.

The Fall River operatives are to be compelled to submit to another cut down of 10 per cent. These cut downs are getting numerous now-a-days.

Morton is now the favorite in the race for the Senatorship of New York, although Evans announces that he is in the fight to stay, and his friends believe that there is still a chance.

The funded debt of New York city is \$92,047,463. The taxes are \$25.35 on a hundred. This is a Democratic city and this is an illustration of Democratic economy.

Senator Wade Hampton of South Carolina says: "I am satisfied that every political right now enjoyed by the negroes will be protected by the Democrats." When we reflect that the negro enjoys no rights at the present time which a Southern Democrat is bound to respect, the force of the southern Bourbons' remarks will be apparent.

Major Doyle delivered his seventeenth inaugural address as Mayor of Providence on Monday last and the affairs of our sister capital are again put in motion. His Honor delivers a sensible and vigorous message, and shows himself thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the city over which he has presided for so many years. The funded debt of the city is \$8,390,688.22 and the floating debt is \$602,232.98. Evidently our sister capital has got some interest money to pay for many years to come.

There is no use attempting to disguise the fact; the outlook for business throughout the country was never more gloomy than now, and manufacturers and business men attribute the dullness to the fear of what the dominant party may attempt in regard to our tariff laws. These fears may be groundless, nevertheless they have the effect of paralyzing business for the present, and the party now coming into power will have to remain on probation for some time before business and capital will put much confidence in its premises.

The New York Herald, with wonderful honesty for that sheet, says that the Cobden Club, the great English free trade club, issued and sent to this country, 1,000,000 leaflets called "New York Campaign Documents." Let our free-trade-mugwump allies of the Democratic party alone and they will tell all the secrets of their English free trade masters. There is probably little doubt in most men's minds, but that the Herald, Post, Times, as well as other papers nearer home, were under pay during the campaign, and that pay came indirectly from our free-trade English cousins. As a matter of business it was for the interest of England to buy up these papers and do what she could to cripple the business of her American rivals. But how newspapers of any reputation could sell their influence to the enemy in time of battle, it is difficult to understand.

At the mention of the name of Blaine every mugwump paper in the country, including our esteemed contemporary in this city, goes into convulsions. Just now they are made especially unhappy because a rumor has gone abroad that Mr. Blaine is to be invited to deliver the oration at the dedication of the Washington monument. The Boston Advertiser thinks that a man less prominently identified with the late unpleasantness should be selected. That is just what Jeff Davis and the rebels thought when Grant was made Chief Executive to administer the law over the rebels he had whipped. This same far seeing paper has discovered a mare's nest in Maine. The son of Senator Hamlin has been elected speaker of the Maine House of Representatives. In that this wonderful prophetic sheet, sees an opposition to the re-election of Senator Hale and the "appearance of Mr. Blaine at the last moment in the interest of harmony." Such a remarkable prophetic vision that can see things never likely to happen, we are pleased to believe, pertains only to our mugwump friends.

The total valuation of the city of Providence according to the report of the tax assessors of that city for 1881 was \$122,496,500. The valuation of the city of Newport was \$27,543,600. That is, the valuation given the city of Providence by its local Board of Assessors, notwithstanding its enormous corporations and gigantic manufacturing interests, is only a little over four times as great as that of Newport, which has not a single manufacturing industry to be taxed. Providence claims a population of some 124,000 people, while Newport claims only about one eighth of that number. The Mayor of Providence in his address calls attention to the fact that the valuation of Providence by the state board of valuation is some forty-six millions greater than the local valuation, and thinks it a hardship that Providence is obliged to pay that portion of the state tax. The valuation of Newport by the state board is some two millions greater than by the local board, and in proportion to the population, we have shown above that the valuation of this city by the local board is nearly double that of Providence, hence as compared with Newport, it would seem that Providence has nothing to complain of in the way of state taxes.

## THE QUAKER CITY.

Philadelphia—Its *else*—Government—People—Etc.—General Sherman on Gen. Grant.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5th, 1885.

In giving you descriptions of various places and objects of interest, it is well enough to begin to give you some idea of the city itself, which may make some of you wonder that there is such a place, and think that I am "stretching the long bow," but such is not my intention. In the first place Wm. Penn was the founder of the city, a little over two hundred years ago, or to be exact as to date, he arrived here in October, 1682, with about 3000 colonists. There was a small settlement here at the time, but we think it cannot have amounted to much. Since that time the population has increased to about 1,000,000 more or less. As to the size of the city, it covers a surface area of 120 square miles or about one tenth of the area of your State of Rhode Island, so you can see its population would be about three times that of your entire state, or to make another statement, if your state was populated in the same proportion to the square mile as this city, you would have about thirty inhabitants where you now have one. It has over 900 miles of paved streets and 100 miles of unpaved ones within its limits, which if they had been placed in a geographical line due east and west along the 40th parallel of latitude which passes through the city, a person could travel on a made road very near to Salt Lake City in Utah Territory. To light this road, there would be fourteen thousand gas lamps or seven lamps to each mile of the two thousand miles. Its water mains and pipes would extend nearly the whole length of the paved portion of the road, and its sewers are about one half of the length of the paved streets. The average amount of water consumed amounts to fifty-four million gallons daily, which in a year's time would make a circular pond about twenty-five feet deep and forty thousand feet in diameter, or nearly eight miles across and twenty-four miles round, which would make a medium sized refuge for a vessel in distress.

The horse car railways extend over three hundred miles of the city's streets and are a great convenience to the people in travelling from one portion of the city to another. This city has been called slow by its neighbor New York, but it has generally managed to get ahead of it in many things. It was among the first in introducing the horse cars into this country, I believe it was first in introducing gas as an illuminator; it got ahead of it on the Centennial Exhibition and made a very creditable exhibition all who saw it know.

This city also has the name of being first in the Union in charitable objects, the number of its benevolent institutions exceeding over one hundred. Its churches number nearly five hundred and comprise thirty-nine denominations. The style of their buildings run from the very plain to the highly ornate or from the modest chapel to the costly cathedral. The school accommodation is said to be scant yet we have four hundred and sixty-five schools with twenty-one hundred and sixty-eight teachers with an average attendance of nearly one hundred thousand scholars.

Another of its great institutions is the building associations, which number about six hundred and have a capital of nearly five million dollars and have done much toward giving this city the title of the "city of homes," and is it any wonder that such a title has been acquired when it has one hundred and sixty thousand dwelling houses within its limits? It is well known as a manufacturing city, but you would hardly credit the statement that there are eleven thousand factories inside of its boundary line, employing two hundred thousand hands and having three thousand three hundred and eighty steam hoisters, which in operation give an estimated power of one hundred and thirteen thousand horses.

The legislative branch of the city consists of the Select and Common Councils, chosen somewhat after the manner of the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington, the Select branch being the higher. For this one member is allowed to each ward, while for the Common Council one member is allowed for each two thousand assessed voters. These members get no pay. The Mayor is counted as the principal officer of the city, but his authority is only vested over the police department, as the heads of almost all the other departments are chosen by the councils. He has the appointment of the police but has to get them confirmed by the Select Council. He receives a salary of \$6000 a year. The police force consists of a Chief, four Captains, eight Detectives, twenty-seven Lieutenants, fifty-seven Sergeants, fifty-four House Sergeants, who act as Telegraph Operators, and twelve hundred Patrolmen.

The Board of Health members are partly chosen by the Judges of the court and partly elected by the councils. The Public School Department is in charge of a Board of Education composed of one member from each ward appointed by the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas.

General Sherman has been here the most of the week interesting himself in his friend's, Gen. Grant's, affairs with Vanderbilt, and has, I believe, succeeded in carrying it to a successful issue, as he did his many affairs of the Rebellion some twenty one years ago. The judgment is to be raised and taken from Vanderbilt and placed in the hands of trustees who are to hold it until Grant's death so that no one else can make claims upon his property, relics, &c., and harass him in his old age, for I understand he has aged considerably owing to his recent troubles.

You may see by the papers that one of our Philadelphia men is meeting with a great reception in the South. I refer to S. J. Randall. He is no doubt making preparations to enter into a contest for the next speakership of the House, as for an aggressive pushing man and will most likely be heard of more during the next four years, since his party has come into power.

CRAB.

## THE NEWPORT MERCURY: FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 10, 1885.

The General Assembly commenced its January session on Tuesday last, at which time Gov. Bourne presented his annual message, which is a document of considerable length giving a review of the affairs of the state for the past year and making some pertinent recommendations for the coming year. The finances of the state are in good condition. There is a balance in the treasury of \$868,206.41. The total amount of the state indebtedness is \$1,000,742.93. The total number of school children in the state is 58,858, of this number, 12,854 have not attended any school during the past year. This shows a decrease in the number of non attendants of 1,812 from last year which the governor thinks is due to the compulsory education law. It ought to work a greater reduction than that. The state institutions at Cranston are in a satisfactory condition and managed in an economical manner. Upon the subject of divorce the governor speaks as follows:

Our Govt. continues to grant divorces to a great extent as ever. In 1883 there were 257 divorces granted in our State, or one in every 10.16 marriages. During the past ten years there have been 2,841 divorces granted, of which 2,285 were granted to citizens of our State. It cannot be possible that our citizens are content to allow this to continue. Of all the relatives in society, those of husband and wife, parent and child, are not only the most important, but have received the most attention from our law makers. The marriage relation lies at the foundation of our entire fabric of society, and cannot, therefore, be lightly treated. The contract of marriage is no solemn contract that can be entered into, it is a solemn contract with each other, upon which the blessing of God is asked, but is it a contract with society and the State, which is present by its authorized agent to inspect and inspect it. I trust that our laws relative to divorce will be amended so that, at least, Rhode Island may no longer have the undesirable reputation it now has in respect to divorce, and may no longer be a resort from neighboring states of parties who cannot be divorced by the laws of their own State. Various suggestions have been made by well known lawyers as to the best way to amend our laws upon this subject. Among the most practical that I have seen are the following: to be bona fide residents of Rhode Island for at least two years, and to be subject, at the direction of the court, to examination by the court to ascertain if either of the parties have sought to gain a residence for the purpose of procuring a divorce. Second, to require that, whenever practicable, that parties and witnesses be required to give their testimony openly.

The Governor closes his address with a brief, but appropriate allusion to the death of Senator Anthony:

I have now to perform the sad duty of announcing to the General Assembly, officially, the death of Hon. Benj. F. Anthony, who was our senior member of the United States Senate. He died in the city of Providence, Sept. 2d, in the 70th year of his age. Twenty-seven years ago this spring he was elected by the almost unanimous vote of the General Assembly to the United States Senate, and at the time of his death was the senior member in length of consecutive service. During this entire period he possessed not only the unbounded confidence of his constituents, but by his marked abilities, his fidelity to duty and his uniform courtesy he had gained the entire confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. On the 14th of January, 1884, he was elected to the high position of President of the Senate and acting Vice President of the United States. Following his feeble health, was obliged to resign from the office, very month to the disappointment of the people of Rhode Island and of his many friends throughout the country. Although for nearly a year and a half hampered from a dangerous disease, he at times regained so much of his accustomed strength that we all had hoped that he would be spared to us for many years. A grateful people will long remember his valuable services, and will cherish his many virtues.

By virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution of the United States, I appointed November 19th, Hon. William P. Smith, of Newport, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Anthony.

Mr. Carmichael proposed that hereafter Rhode Island shall have biennial elections and biennial sessions of the legislature. Commencing in April 1884, the election, according to his plan, is to be held, every other year and the legislature is to meet in Newport in May in every other year and adjourn to Providence. Rhode Island is a very conservative state and it probably will be some time before she will give up her annual elections and annual sessions at Newport.

And still they are not happy. A report has reached the Boston Advertiser that President Cleveland is to "honor" New England by making Frank Jones of New Hampshire, Secretary of the Navy. This report makes that emancipate sheet feel almost as bad as it did when somebody told it that Mr. Blaine was to be invited to speak at the dedication of the Washington monument. There are some people who apparently delight in being unhappy.

"You will notice that Cleveland says that those who have taken part in the political will have to go, or words to that effect. Well, that knocks out ninety-nine out of a hundred of them. Lots of comfort for a cold day in that letter." —[Senator Voorhees.]

The Grand Army Auxiliary.

A dozen or fifteen ladies gathered at the G. A. R. hall Thursday evening to talk over the practicability of forming an auxiliary for the purpose of aiding the Grand Army in their good work of relief of needy families of veterans. Mrs. John H. Peckham was chosen President of the meeting and Miss Clara Greene, Secretary. A large number of signatures of membership were received, and any others desirous of signing their names may find lists at the drug store of Jas. H. Taylor and John H. Peckham's store on Broad way. The next meeting will be held Thursday afternoon when it is hoped a larger number of ladies will be present.

General Sherman has been here the most of the week interesting himself in his friend's, Gen. Grant's, affairs with Vanderbilt, and has, I believe, succeeded in carrying it to a successful issue, as he did his many affairs of the Rebellion some twenty one years ago. The judgment is to be raised and taken from Vanderbilt and placed in the hands of trustees who are to hold it until Grant's death so that no one else can make claims upon his property, relics, &c., and harass him in his old age, for I understand he has aged considerably owing to his recent troubles.

You may see by the papers that one of our Philadelphia men is meeting with a great reception in the South. I refer to S. J. Randall. He is no doubt making preparations to enter into a contest for the next speakership of the House, as for an aggressive pushing man and will most likely be heard of more during the next four years, since his party has come into power.

CRAB.

Stephen S. Smith has been sent to the State Farm for six months. Officer W. H. Wilcox took him to his new quarters yesterday morning.

Francis P. Dunbar, whose kicklog over a keg Wednesday evening necessitated the striking of the fire alarm, is making a five day's sojourn at the Marlboro street jail.

Charles White, a seaman on board the schooner Mary Jane, Capt. Stah, from New York, broke his leg Thursday afternoon and was removed to the Newport Hospital.

An unfortunate man is in a fit on Thames street yesterday attracted a large crowd of the curious.

## A BALLOON TORPEDO.

The Invention of a Rhode Island Boy.

Mr. Frederick Gower, the telephone millionaire, made the following interesting statement to a reporter in London the other day: "It is true I have invented a balloon torpedo—not an aerial torpedo, mind—which I trust will bring the existing systems of warfare to a close. This, at least, is my private object. I cannot yet explain my method fully. I am certain, however, that by utilizing a current of wind at an ascertained level in a known direction, and maintaining my aerial torpedoes on that level by automatic means, and launching them in great numbers, and in quick succession, a terrible loss could be inflicted on an advancing army. Indeed, it might be wholly destroyed. The mere arising of a particular current of wind would bring an army the certainty of disaster in the absence of any power to reply to the attack. The fact that an attack is equally easy by night or day, and that the machines themselves frequently travel at a height at which their approach would be undetected, even in broad daylight, could not fail to affect the morale of the most seasoned and disciplined soldiers. The idea of aerial torpedoes in some form is not my own. I only claim for a given problem a practical solution. Since the Austrian attack on Venice in 1849, all great Powers have studied the subject. The difficulty always has been to maintain the machines in air long enough to cover the ground over which it is required to travel." "I am," said Mr. Gower.

The inaugural address of His Honor Mayor Franklin is a plain, straightforward business document, and is well worth the careful reading of every citizen. Mayor Franklin is thoroughly conversant with the needs of the city, and if the City Council will give heed to his remarks, the city will be benefited thereby.

The Carmichael Manufacturing Company's two mills at Shannock, in the town of Richmond were burned Thursday night. Loss estimated at \$60,000. The light of the fire was plainly seen in the city.

Raymond Excursion to Mexico.

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NOTICE To Delinquent Subscribers.

More than Four Hundred Subscribers to this Paper have not paid One Cent for the last Three and Four Years, and many more for a longer period.—The Editors can afford to have no subscribers but principal ones; they want the names of no man on their list who does not think it an even bargain to receive the Mercury and pay for it.—While we know our obligations to those who ever have, and ever will pay punctually, we say this: "We want money, and must have it."—A prompt payment is made before the 1st of January next. Their names will be struck from the subscription list, and the demand against them put in the office of the Newport Mercury, December 6th, 1882.

A Newport Boy Honored.

The New Bedford papers give the following notice of Mr. Charles W. Coggeshall, a Newport boy, who was recently made a member of the Board of Aldermen of that city.

Born in New York, Dec. 20, 1853. The following year his family removed to New Bedford, where he remained until 1868, when he entered into partnership with the late Franklin Tobey, and under the firm name of Tobey & Coggeshall he has carried on the store and warehouse business at No. 48 and 50 William street until the present time. Was a member of the common council in 1874, 1876 and 1877. In 1873 and 1874 he purchased a tract of land in the northwest part of the city, and was instrumental in having Summer street, between Smith and Parker streets, and a section of Chestnut street, laid out.

He has also been interested in land speculation in Fairhaven.

Office of the Newport Mercury, December 6th, 1882.

The attractions at the skating rink Monday evening had the largest audience since the close of the summer season. The challenging polo contest between the New Bedford and the Boston base-ball team was begun at 9:35, with Mr. John Whipple, Jr., as referee, and in six minutes the home team had scored three straight goals. The first was won by Whipple in 3m. and the second and third by Archie Burdick in 2m. and 1m. respectively.

Previous to the polo contest, the visiting team gave a half-hour's exhibition of base-ball playing which proved a very interesting feature of the evening's entertainment.

Next Thursday evening the Middleboro of Middleboro will visit the Newport rink and try their strength with the Widewakers. This will be a game of polo well worth seeing.

At the Rink.

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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From all Parts of the World.

Steam Tug Explosion.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—A dispatch from Maribor, Or., dated the 4th inst., which has just been received here, says the boiler of the steam-tug *Bel Thomas* exploded, killing all on board, six in number, except the captain. The vessel is a total wreck. The bodies had not been recovered.

A Serious Accident.  
PORTSMOUTH, O., Jan. 6.—A second eighty foot span of the new bridge just being erected here fell into the Scioto river this morning, after it was nearly ready to relieve the false work. No one was hurt. The loss will be very heavy.

Poisoned Her Husband.  
SYRACUSE, N.Y., Jan. 6.—A Plea-  
nix, to-day, the coroner's jury in the  
case of Mrs. Kate E. Meyer, charged  
with the murder of her husband, Charles Meyer, rendered a verdict that Meyer's death was caused by swallowing arsenic which had been placed in his tea by his wife. Mrs. Meyer was then conveyed to jail.

Morons of the Blizzard.  
SIOUX CITY, Jan. 5.—News has  
been received here, which is believed  
to be reliable, that the bodies of four-  
teen men have been found between a  
point twenty-nine miles west of Val-  
mire, Neb., and Gordon, City, Neb.,  
seventy miles west. The bodies were  
found along the new railroad grade.  
The dead men are victims of the  
recent terrible blizzard, and are sup-  
posed to have been settlers on their way  
in for supplies from claims which they  
have been locating near the line of  
the new road to be built next season.

Vermont Murderer Pardoned.  
WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt.,  
Jan. 5.—Jones J. Snow, of Walden,  
Vt., who was convicted in June, 1874,  
of shooting and killing a peddler named  
Stanton, and sentenced to Windsor  
prison for life, was pardoned January  
1 by Gov. Pingree.

A Murderer Reprieved.  
KINGSTON, N.Y., Jan. 5.—Will-  
iet, who was sentenced to be hanged  
January 22, has been reprieved for six-  
ty days in order to allow his counsel  
time to serve a bill of exceptions and  
appeal.

Shot Dead By His Wife.  
BATH, Me., Jan. 7.—Arnold C. Stacy,  
who lived on the outskirts of the  
city, was shot dead to-night during  
a family quarrel. Stacy was  
proprietor of the Crystal mineral  
spring. He became financially embarr-  
assed about a year ago, and the prop-  
erty was transferred to his wife. A  
few weeks since the debt was cleared  
and he wished to become the posses-  
sor of the property, but the wife re-  
fused to turn it over. At the supper  
table, to-night, as Mrs. Stacy sat at  
her husband insisted upon his demand  
using threatening language. Fearing  
violence Mrs. Stacy arose from the  
table, and from a drawer in the pantry  
adjoining the kitchen took a revolver  
that was kept by her for defence in  
his absence, as the house is quite a  
distance from any residence. She states  
that he took hold of the barrel when  
the weapon was discharged, the bullet  
entering the left side of his head near  
the ear killing him instantly.

Swindling Through the Mail.  
CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Wm. T. Hill,  
publisher of "Leisure Hours," was  
arrested to-day on a charge of using  
the mails for fraudulent purposes.  
Hill professed upon receipt of forty  
cents to give a Waterbury timekeeper  
to every one who subscribed to his paper.  
The allegation is that the time-  
piece proved to be cheap in solar-  
graphs or compasses.

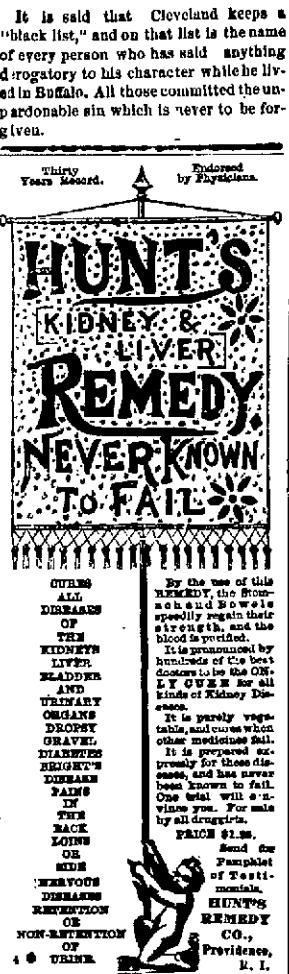
The English Judges have an odd way  
of dealing with juries. As was illustrated  
in the recent Adams-Colleridge trial in  
London, the Judge believed that he  
could do anything that he pleased,  
utterly ignoring the jury. It is certainly  
true that trials by jury are becoming less  
and less popular, and in many instances  
the twelve men do not speed the wheels  
of justice, and there is some ground for  
interference. An amusing instance of  
this was an English case in which the  
jury brought in a verdict of "guilty,"  
whereupon the judge addressed the  
prisoner as follows: "Prisoner at the  
bar, your counsel thinks you innocent;  
the counsel for the prosecution thinks  
you innocent; I think you innocent. But  
a jury of your own countrymen, in the  
exercise of such common sense, as they  
possess—and it does not seem to be  
much—have found you guilty, and it re-  
mains that I should pass upon you the  
sentence of the law. That sentence is  
that you be kept in imprisonment for  
one day, and, as that day was yesterday,  
you may now go about your business."

Hop Cholera in The Connecticut Valley.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 5.—Numerous cases of hop cholera are reported in the Connecticut Valley, and a veterinary surgeon says he has seen  
diseased caravans on the wholesalers' most wagons in this city. The disease prevails at Longmeadow, and on the south side of farms in Holyoke, running nearly as far north as the Vermont line. An effort will be made to secure an inspection of local markets by the Board of Health.

Pretty Mouths.  
Should have pretty teeth in them, but it is not  
unusual to see between rosy lips, teeth discol-  
ored and decaying through neglect. This  
disfiguring defect should be remedied without delay,  
by the use of the *CONTRACT*, which  
removes every particle of tartar from the teeth  
and renders them snowy white. This admirable  
aid to beauty is perfectly harmless, and is in  
every respect preferable to the ordinary pastes  
and powders. Try it and verify for yourself.

There is considerable sickness from dip-  
thoria in Middletown. Some very severe  
cases are reported.

FARMERS  
Hay Manure—AND—  
SPADING FORKS.

Socket and Shank Hoes, Garden and Lawn Rakes, Lawn Mowers, Rubber Hose, Hose Reels, Ice Tools, Ames Shovels, Spades and Scoops, Pruning Shears, Saws and Knives, a full line of Distons & Harvey Peace Saws, Planes of all description, Boring Machines, latest pattern with the Gladwin Improved Augur Bit, Brick and Plastering Trowels, Carriage Bolts, Tire Bolts and Coach Screws, also a full line of Builder's Hardware.

Swinburne, Peckham & Co.,  
215 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT & WICKFORD  
Railroad & Steamboat  
Company.

Winter Arrangement. 1884

STANDARD TIME.

Steamer Eolus

Leaves Commercial Wharf, Newport, three times daily, as follows:

7:00 A. M.—Connecting at Wickford with trains for Kingston, Westerly, Stonington, London, and Providence, and Boston 10:30 A. M.

10:10 A. M.—Connecting with Shore Line Express for New London, New Haven, New York; also with trains for Hartford, Springfield, Albany and the West, and with trains due in Providence at 12:30 P. M. and Boston at 1:00 P. M. Passengers arrive in New York at 4:45 P. M.

5:30 P. M.—Connecting with Express leaving New York at 12:30 P. M., and Boston at 8:30 P. M.

RETURNING.

Will leave WICKFORD JUNCTION.

7:20 A. M.—On arrival of train from New York, via Providence, Westerly, Stonington, New London, and Boston, also Kingston, from Providence, 7:30 A. M., arriving at Newport at 10:40 P. M.

1:10 P. M.—On arrival of connecting train leaving New York at 1:00 A. M., and Providence, New London, Stonington, Westerly and Kingston, also with trains leaving Providence at 11:00 P. M. Arrive at New-  
port at 2:45 P. M.

6:30 P. M.—Arrival of Shore Line Express train leaving New York at 2:00 P. M. Express train leaving New York at 11:00 P. M.

Connecting with Providence three times daily, viz: from Newport at 7:00 and 10:10 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.; from Providence at 7:30 A. M. and 11:00 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.

The trains will not stop at Belleville or Wickford.

C. T. WADDELL, Superintendent.

GEORGE W. FLACC,  
Banker and Broker,

255 Thames Street (up stairs.)

TOCKS, Bonds, Grain, Provisions, Patro-  
lions, etc., sent and sold for cash or carried on  
margin from \$10 to 100 per cent, in 10 share lots  
and upwards.

Private wire to New York. 10-4

TO LET—by the year—very nice cot-  
tage, with a garden and grounds, for  
\$300 a year. Apply to

ALFRED SMITH.

NEW EXPRESS WAGONS, both open and  
covered. Also several second-hand WAG-  
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J. S. SMITH, Esq.,  
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## Farm, Garden and Household.

## Farm Life.

It is a common complaint that the farm and the farm life are not appreciated by our people. We long for the more elegant pursuits, or the ways and fashions of the town. But the farmer has the most simple and natural occupation and ought to find life sweeter if less highly seasoned than any other. He alone, strictly speaking, has a home. How can a man take root and thrive without land? He writes his history upon his field. How many ties, how many resources has he! His friendship with his cattle, his team, his dog and his trees; the satisfaction in growing crops, in his improved fields; his intimacy with nature, bird and beast, and with the quick-acting elemental forces; his co-operation with the clouds, the seasons, heat, wind, rain and frost. Nothing will take the various social discontents which the city and artificial life breed out of a man like farming—like direct and loving contact with the soil. It draws out the poison. It humbles him, teaches him patience and reverence, and restores the proper tone to the system.

Cling to the farm, make much of it, put yourself into it, bestow your heart and your brain upon it so that it shall savor of you, and radiate your virtue after your days work is done.—Scribner's Monthly.

## Lambs for Market.

A writer in the New York Herald says; "So far as my experience goes, there is no more trouble in raising an early lamb than a late one. In fact, our earliest lambs are almost invariably our best lambs. I would rather have lambs come in January and February than in April and May, and if I could have them earlier I should prefer it. Merino ewes will take earlier in the autumn than the English breeds of mutton sheep. For this reason if no other, I should select common Merino ewes, or at any rate ewes having more or less Merino blood in them. There are other reasons why I should select such ewes. There are more of them in the country, and they can be obtained cheap. They are healthy, hardy, thoroughly acclimated, and will stand rougher treatment than the English sheep. They are smaller, eat less, and occupy less room in winter quarters. They bear crowding better than the large English sheep—or rather they will suffer less, for it is a mistake to keep any sheep in too close quarters. Common Merino ewes, like Jersey cows, when well fed give rich milk; and if you want early fat lambs for the butcher, the mothers, no matter what breed you may select, must have plenty of nutritious food."

## Salt on Manure Piles.

Trowing salt on the manure pile is an excellent plan at any season of the year. In summer it attracts moisture and prevents burning of the manure. In winter it prevents severe freezing, and thus causes the manure to heat more readily. But the salt will probably dissolve some of the fertility of the manure, which should be spread on the ground as soon as possible so that the plant food may be absorbed in the soil.

## Sea Weed as a Manure.

Five hundred cords of sea weed have been removed from the south shores of the island of Rhode Island within the last six weeks, some of which has been used on farms in Newport, some in the town of Portsmouth, but mostly on the farms in Middletown. With this production of the sea in addition to the usual supply of manure on the farm we need not be surprised that the farms of our island are productive, notwithstanding the continued draught to supply the demand for milk in the city of Newport. The quality of this seaweed is very good, containing as it does, a large percentage of the glutinous and other important properties for supplying plant food. It is especially adapted to the production of corn, potatoes, timothy hay and nearly all other farm crops.

x. c. v.

MIDDLETOWN, Dec. 24, 1884.

## Cheese Making.

It is generally conceded by cheese merchants that the dairymen of this county are fearfully wanting in variety of cheese making genius. They seem to neither know nor care for any but the English cheddar in style and quality. While of course it is a good commercial cheese and the English market keeps up a pretty good demand for it, and it is also true that the home market for this

old style is gradually improving, at the same time there can be but little doubt that the home market at east would greatly improve if there were some other styles for sale. In this connection we would mention the mont d'or, a popular little cheese in France that is easily made and sells readily wherever it is well known. We take the following description how to make it, from an exchange. The milk as it comes from the cow is thoroughly strained and poured into earthenware vessels holding about two gallons each. Before straining, about a spoonful of rennet is placed in each vessel and when full they are placed upon one side on shelves to allow coagulation to take place. When this has been effected the curd is placed in the moulds which hold about a pint and three-quarters and are round and made of tinned iron. They are then placed on shelves in a room not lower than 68 deg. Fahr. These shelves are circular in shape and have grooves running to the centre to carry the whey. Each mould is placed in a small box filled with straw. The cheeses for twelve hours are frequently turned and each time placed in fresh boxes of straw. The cheese is then put in a smaller mould to squeeze all the whey out of it, and remains in this for another twelve hours when they are taken to a well ventilated drying room, turned every two hours and moistened with brine. A yellow color on the exterior is thus imparted to them while the exterior becomes of a more or less creamy nature. The ripening period extends over one or two weeks being longer in winter than in summer when the cheeses are ready for market. The mont d'or was originally made from goats' milk but the great demand for it has caused the cow to supersede the goat.

## Sheep in Sheep.

"Snuffles" is catarrh; it may be caused by cold or by grubs in the nasal sinuses. In either case proceed as follows: Give daily before feeding (about one hour) half a table-spoonful of turpentine in some milk. Make the following mixture: One ounce powdered gum arabic, one ounce of sub-nitrate of bismuth, and one-half ounce of chloride of potash. Take half a table-spoonful of this and blow it into the nostrils. Some tobacco smoke blown into the nostrils may dislodge the grubs.

## Recipes for the Table.

OLD-FASHIONED CHICKEN POT PIE.—Have a large tender chicken carefully plucked, singed, drawn and wiped with a wet towel; cut it in joints, put it over the fire in just enough water to cover it, with half a pound of salt pork cut in small, thin slices, and boil until it is tender. Meanwhile, make any good plain pastry, or prance as follows: Sift together a pound of flour, a level teaspoonful of salt, half a salt-spoonful of white pepper and a dessert-spoonful of any good baking powder; butter an old-fashioned round bottom iron pot on the inside, strain the broth from the chicken, pour over the fire in a saucerman a heaping tablespoonful of flour and two of butter, stir until they are smooth, then stir in enough of the chicken broth to make a sauce of the proper consistency; let it boil once, and season it palatably with salt and pepper; when the sauce is ready rub two heaping tablespoonfuls of butter into the flour prepared as directed at once, and then quickly mix with it enough of the chicken broth or of water to form a dough stiff enough to roll out about a quarter of an inch thick, and use it for lining the buttered pot; after the pot is lined put in the chicken, together with enough of the sauce to moisten it, reserving the rest to serve with the pot pie; wet the upper edges of the crust and fit them with a cover of the pastry, taking care that every part is closed securely. Butter the lid and place it on the pot; put the pot into a hot oven, and bake the pot pie until the crust is delicately browned. This can be ascertained by inserting a fork between the side of the pot and the crust; as soon as the crust is done, serve the pot pie on a deep platter, taking it out of the pot as white as possible.

PUMPKIN PIE.—Cut a medium-sized pumpkin in two pieces, remove the seeds, but not the soft portion of the vegetable in which they are embedded; place the pumpkin in a pan to keep it steady, and bake it until it is tender enough to rub through a sieve with a potato masher; to each pint of the pumpkin so prepared add a pint of milk, six eggs beaten smooth, quarter of a pound of sugar, and ground cinnamon to taste; line deep pie plates with Gordon pie crust, fill them with the pumpkin, and bake the pie in a moderate oven.

Paradise Pudding is made of six eggs, six apples, a cup and a half of bread crumbs, the grated peel of half a lemon, half a teaspoonful of salt, a little sugar, half a teaspoonful of grated nutmeg, one glass of brandy and sugar to sweeten. Peel and chop the apples very fine, then mix the other ingredients thoroughly with them; beat the

eggs well before mixing, and just stir in the brandy. B. H. or steam in a well buttered mould for two hours and a half, or even three hours. Serve with wine sauce.

## OYSTER SANDWICHES.

Carefully remove the bits of shell which may adhere to the oysters, and dry them on a clean towel; over the fire put a frying pan containing butter, olive oil, lard or salt pork drippings, and when the fat begins to smoke put in the oysters, and brown them as quickly as possible; when they are brown lay them on a sieve to cool and dry, and then chop them a little and season with salt, pepper, and a very little vinegar, lemon juice or Worcester sauce; cut two thin bread rolls, butter them, and then spread the chopped oysters between the slices, cutting them in pieces suitable for sandwiches. The sandwiches may be varied by laying on each slice of bread, instead of butter, a leaf of lettuce carefully washed, dried on a towel, and then dipped in vinegar seasoned with salt and pepper, and mixed with two-thirds its quantity of good salad oil.

ROAST GOOSE WITH APPLE STUFFING.

Choose a young, tender goose, have it carefully plucked, singed and drawn, saving the heart, liver and gizzard to boil for the gravy while the goose is being roasted; Peel and slice one pint each of tart apples, and white onions, put them in a saucepan with half a salt-spoonful each of powdered sage and pepper, a level teaspoonful of salt and hot water enough to cover them, and boil them gently to pulp; meantime peel, slice, boil and mash a quart of potatoes; thoroughly mix the apples, onions and potatoes, season palatably with salt, pepper and butter, and use the forcemeat thus made for stuffing the goose; either roast the goose before an open fire, or bake it in a hot oven for about two hours, basting it frequently with the drippings which flow from it; to ascertain if it is done, pierce the thigh near the joint which connects it with the body; if the gravy that flows is red, the bird is done; longer cooking; if it is brown the bird is cooked; remove the strings or skewers used in trussing it and serve with a gravy made as follows: While the goose is being cooked boil the heart, liver and gizzard until they are tender, and then chop them rather small; after the goose is done pour out of the dripping pan nearly all of the fat, set the pan over the fire, put into it the chopped giblets and a heaping tablespoonful of flour, and stir them until they are brown; then gradually stir in about a pint of the broth in which the giblets were boiled, and a palatable seasoning of salt and pepper; let the gravy boil for two or three minutes, then serve it with the goose.

Fashion's Fancies.

None but brides wear white gloves. Gold ornaments are no longer in vogue.

Black lace dresses are worn at balls and evening parties.

Chinchilla is the correct fur to put on gray satin garments.

Tulle forms all or part of nearly every ball dress this season.

Evening shoes are of the color of the dress or golden bronze.

The rage for bisque eats and dogs of all sizes is on the increase.

There is a revival of French taste in artistic interiors.

For trimmed cloth suits are correct wear for January.

For trimmings should match the material on which they are used in color.

All jewels are worn, but the favorites are pearls and diamonds, especially the latter.

Cream white and pale rose are the colors preferred by young girls for evening dress.

Steels and silver tinsel are the correct mett-l trimmings for gray stuffs of all kinds and in all shades.

Diamond spangled chenille makes a lovely and lustrous tubular or front breadth for an evening dress.

The fashionable colors for the season are steel blue, grape red, chestnut, mohair, m. autumn meadow green and twilight pink.

Among new woods used for furniture and artistic interior finishing is cedar wood, darker than mahogany, and very effective.

Feather marabouts, cigarettes of gold and silver, diamonds, red or mooc, are the garnitures for coiffures at balls and dancing parties.

Black lace evening dresses are very distinctive, whether trimmed with jet, steel, or bright silver, or brightened with gold and diamond jewelry.

Confitures to be fashionable must be in the form of the figure 8 on the top of the head, with frizzled bangs on the forehead and in the nape of the neck.

The stockings for evening wear must match the color of the dress or its trimmings and be plain, of silk or fine flannel thread, with embroidered clocks.

Mohair and alpaca are once more used for school-dresses. These are made with a tucked and kilted skirt and blouse and jersey bodice. Mother Hubbard's are also popular again this season.

Bradley's ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

Agents Wanted. Just Out.

Agents Geographical work turned in America in your County. Attn. Agents by W. M. BRADLEY & CO., 1029 Arch St., Phila.

## DR. LESLIE'S SPECIAL PRESCRIPTION FOR SICK HEADACHE AND SEASICKNESS.

## TESTIMONIALS:

TOY, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1884.  
S. B. ANCHER.—I have suffered from Nervous Headache all my life. Nothing gave me relief until I tried Dr. Leslie's Special Prescription for Headache. I have used it for the past five years and it works like a charm. Truly I am grateful to you, Dr. W. H. Petry.

SS. R. H. FISHER, Troy, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1884.

S. B. ANCHER.—Sir: In reply to your kind inquiry as to how I have been troubled with fits of headache having an attack every two weeks which confined me to my bed for two or three days at a time, and which have been unable to find anything to relieve me from, I will say that I have had fits of headache for a long time, and that my general health has greatly improved since I have used Dr. Leslie's Special Prescription about a year ago. Since I have had but one attack, and that was caused by over work and anxiety over the sickness of my daughter, I am therefore heartily recommend it to all affected with headache.

Yours very truly,  
CHARLOTTE PETRY.

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SS. R. H. FISHER, Troy, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1884.

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SS. R. H. FISHER, Troy, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1884.

S. B. ANCHER.—Sir: In reply to your kind inquiry as to how I have been troubled with fits of headache having an attack every two weeks which confined me to my bed for two or three days at a time, and which have been unable to find anything to relieve me from, I will say that I have had fits of headache for a long time, and that my general health has greatly improved since I have used Dr. Leslie's Special Prescription about a year ago. Since I have had but one attack, and that was caused by over work and anxiety over the sickness of my daughter, I am therefore heartily recommend it to all affected with headache.

Yours very truly,  
CHARLOTTE PETRY.

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SS. R. H. FISHER, Troy, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1884.

S. B. ANCHER.—Sir: In reply to your kind inquiry as to how I have been troubled with fits of headache having an attack every two weeks which confined me to my bed for two or three days at a time, and which have been unable to find anything to relieve me from, I will say that I have had fits of headache for a long time, and that my general health has greatly improved since I have used Dr. Leslie's Special Prescription about a year ago. Since I have had but one attack, and that was caused by over work and anxiety over the sickness of my daughter, I am therefore heartily recommend it to all affected with headache.

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SS. R. H. FISHER, Troy, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1884.

S. B. ANCHER.—Sir: In reply to your kind inquiry as to how I have been troubled with fits of headache having an attack every two weeks which confined me to my bed for two or three days at a time, and which have been unable to find anything to relieve me from, I will say that I have had fits of headache for a long time, and that my general health has greatly improved since I have used Dr. Leslie's Special Prescription about a year ago. Since I have had but one attack, and that was caused by over work and anxiety over the sickness of my daughter, I am therefore heartily recommend it to all affected with headache.

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**J. S. Burdick's Column.**  
**CARRIAGES**  
**FOR SALE**  
**CHEAP!**

**Now is the Time**

You want to get a carriage at a LOW PRICE for CASH, as we have more carriages than money, and want more every much to pay our friends who have waited very kindly for their STUFF.

TRUE THU. I have on hand and want to sell the following:

1 Six-seat Depot Carriage, with top and pole.

1 Second-hand Carryall, blue cloth lining, in very good order.

1 Very nice Carryall, panel doors, splendid carriage.

1 Nice Coupe Carryall, made by Wood Brothers—nice carriage.

1 Drop-bottom, Extension-top, three springs, new Carryall.

1 Sure Extension-top Carryall, side-bar springs, new.

3 Second-hand phaeton-top Buggies.

1 Nice second-hand phaeton-top Buggy, but little used.

1 Open Buggy, side-bar, wide track, leather lined, new.

1 Dog-cart.

1 New two-seat Democrat Wagon.

1 New four-seat " " "

4 New phaeton-top Buggies, very nice carriages.

1 Rubber-bottom Phaeton, second hand.

1 Extension,shaw-panel, phaeton-top Buggy.

8 Phaeton-top new Buggies, various styles.

3 New white Chappell-top Buggies.

1 Second-hand Goddard top Buggy, good order.

1 Second-hand, light, open, side-bar Road Wagon.

1 White, Chappell, side-bar, top buggy, very nice.

1 Second-hand, box-top Buggy.

1 Pony-wagon, seats four persons.

1 High Dog-cart, no back seat.

1 Village-cart.

2 English or Village-carts.

1 Second-hand, white, Chappell, rubber-top Buggy.

1 Second-hand, single, canopy-top Phaeton.

1 Open, two-seat Wagon.

2 Second-hand, extension-top Carryalls.

1 Second-hand Carryall, a good family carriage.

1 Second-hand Beach-wagon with top.

1 Second-hand phaeton-top Buggy, very roomy.

2 Second-hand Express-wagons in good order, newly painted.

2 Second-hand Express-wagons cheap.

1 Large, deep, Furniture-wagon.

1 Brownell Carryall, second-hand.

2 Canopy-top Park Phaeton.

1 Bread-wagon, or would do for fishcart, two wheels.

2 four-seat, canopy-top, straw Phaetons, cheap.

1 White, Chappell, cross-spring, top Buggy.

2 Two-seat, second-hand, open Buggies.

2 Old Carryalls, cheap.

1 Second-hand, jump-seat Carryall, very good order.

1 Open wagon, high wheel.

3 Second-hand 6 seat Rockaway, with pole.

1 Second-hand English Landau.

1 Male Park Phaeton for two or four horses.

1 Extra good Express wagon, with seats for 9 persons, and cushions.

20 Other carriages of various styles and kinds.

**Miscellaneous:**  
**CHOICE**  
**Family Groceries**  
**AT REDUCED PRICES.**

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**

**Grass Seeds for Lawns and Fields.**

**3 car-loads of Prime Barley Oats.**

**1 car-load of Mixed Barley Oats.**

**1 car-load Brand.**

**50 tons Prime Timothy Long Island Hay.**

**50 tons Rye Straw.**

**Oat Straw for filling Ticks.**

**Salt of all grades.**

**400 Bushels Long Island Potatoes on consignment.**

**All merchandise for sale at the very lowest market prices.**

**Please forward trial order.**

**Chas. P. Barber,**

**2 to 8 Market-Sq.**

**NEW**

**CARPETS**

**—AND—**

**WALL**

**PAPERS,**

**—AT—**

**WM. C. COZZENS**

**& CO.'S,**

**No. 138 THAMES STREET.**

**Caswell, Massey**

**& Co.'s**

**RUM & QUININE**

**For the Hair.**

**Prevents the Hair from Falling, Cleaning and Invigorating to the Scalp, Tonic and Stimulating to the Growth of the Hair, Cools the Head, and a Dressing, Soft and Brilliant in Effect!**

**—PREPARED BY—**

**CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,**

**Family and Dispensing Chemists,**

**1137 Broadway (under Hoffman House),**

**616 Fifth Ave. (opposite Windsor Hotel**

**NEW YORK.**

**6 Casino Building, Bellevue Avenue,**

**167 Thames, corner Hill Street**

**NEWPORT, R. I.**

**Now is a good time to do**

**House Painting.**

**Please send in your orders.**

**CARRIAGES taken on storage and hauled if requested.**

**A. L. BURDICK,**

**House and Carriage Painter,**

**Weaver Avenue, and**

**382 & 384 Spring-Street.**

**Telephone No. 1. P. O. Office Booth**

**DO YOU KNOW**  
**WHAT IS THE TROUBLE**  
**WHEN YOU HAVE**

**Dizziness and Sinking Sensations?**  
**A Dull Headache?**  
**Knees and Bones ache?**  
**Pain in the small of the Back?**  
**No appetite, nothing tastes good that you eat?**  
**Specks pass before your eyes?**  
**A blurring of the vision?**  
**Fluttering of the Stomach?**  
**Low Spirits, a foreboding of some dreadful calamity?**  
**Nervousness, an irritable and peevish disposition?**  
**owls constipated and sluggish?**  
**Yellow sallow complexion?**  
**An appearance of red and white brick dust in the urine?**  
**Loss of energy, no disposition to exert yourself?**  
**Drowsiness, want to sleep nearly all the time?**  
**A sour stomach and bad taste in your mouth?**  
**A tired feeling, and do not know what ails you?**

**Then You have Malaria!**

**NOTHING ON THIS EARTH WILL TONE YOU UP SO QUICKLY AND RESTORE THE PROGRESS OF MALARIA AS LEWIS' RED JACKET BITTERS.**

**Do not wait till you are on your Back; then it may be too late.**

**TRY JUST ONE BOTTLE**

**For Sale by all Druggists.**

**Lewis & Co., Prop., New Haven, Ct.**

**—**

**Salt of all grades.**

**400 Bushels Long Island Potatoes on consignment.**

**All merchandise for sale at the very lowest market prices.**

**Please forward trial order.**

**BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION,**

**Eradiates all Spots, Freckles, Tan, Moth Patches, Black Worms, Impurities and Discolorations of every kind, either within or upon the skin. It renders the skin pure, clear, healthful and brilliant, creating a complexion which is neither artificial nor temporary, but attains beauty and permanence in its beauty.**

**IT CURES, quickly, Sunburn,**

**Itch, Chapped, Rough or Chafed Skin.**

**In fact, its results upon all diseases of the skin are wonderful. However fails, use also PEARL'S WHITE GLYCERINE SOAP. It makes the skin so soft and white.**

**ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.**

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## New Advertisements.

## Office Hours

OF

## Collector of Taxes.

HEREAFTER until further notice, I will be in my office in the City Hall daily, (Sundays excepted), from 9 A.M. to 12 M.

W. J. H. ALMAN,  
Collector of Taxes and Clerk to the Board of  
Assessors.

## F. N. BARLOW &amp; CO'S

## PRICE LIST.

## Crockery, etc.,

## Decorated Toilet Ware.

Maroon and Gold set, (new style)	\$2.00
Maroon and Gold, (wide band)	\$2.50
Maroon and Gold, (wide band)	\$4.75
Blue and Gold,	\$4.75
Maroon and Black,	\$3.75
Blue and Black,	\$3.75
Plain White Set,	\$2.50

## Best White Granite Ware.

Bowls, 8, 10, and 12 cents each.	
Handled Tea Cups and Saucers, etc.	\$ .60
" " " thin,	.70
" " " thin, new pattern,	.80
" " " thin, blue	.75
Mugs	.25
Plates, per dozen, 20c, 75c, 90c and \$1.05	
Soup Plates, " 85 and 95 cents.	
Pitchers, 13, 15, 25, 35, 50 and 65c each.	
Covered Butter Dishes, 32 cents each.	
Individual Butter, 3c and 10c per doz.	
Pickle Dishes, (new pattern) 15c each.	
Sugar Bowls, 33 cents each.	
Saucepans, 25 cents each.	
Oval Covered Vegetable Dishes, 18 and 25c.	
Fruit Saucepans 45c a dozen.	
Scalloped Nappies, 8, 8, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 35c. each.	
each, \$1.30 per dozen.	
Oval Bakers 8 to 30 cents each.	
Platters 8 to 20 cents each.	
Soup Tureens, 95c. and \$1.25 each.	
Soap Sinks, 8 cents each.	
Soap Dishes, (fat drainer) 17 cents each.	
Covered Soap Dishes, (stone drainer) 37 cents.	
Wash Bowl & Pitcher, 85c. and \$1.00 a pair.	
Covered Chambers, 55 cents each.	
Common Chambers, 25, 35 and 45 cents each.	
Bird Baths, 10 cents each.	

We warrant the above ware in every respect, and for every piece that crackles or breaks we will give you two pieces for it if returned within six months.

THE

## BISSELL

## Carpet Sweeper

ONLY \$1.85.

We are connected by Telephone and all orders will receive prompt attention.

O. F. WILCOX, Manager.

## ANTIQUE FURNITURE!!

WE HAVE A FEW VERY NICE PIECES, WHICH WE WILL SEND.

## CHEAP

MATTRESSES made to order and old ones made over. FURNITURE re-covered, CURTAINS and SHADES made and put up.

## FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

made to order and repairing neatly done at

Hazard & Horton's,  
40 Church Street.

## FERRY'S

## SEED ANNUAL

FOR 1885

INVALUABLE TO ALL

Will be mailed FREE

to all applicants, plant without

and to customers of this office.

and to all who desire to have

descriptions and directions for planting all

Vegetable and Flower SEEDS, BULBS, etc.

D.M. FERRY &amp; CO., DETROIT

RAYMOND'S

## VACATION

## EXCURSIONS

All Travelling Expenses Included.

A Party will leave Boston

Thursday, February 26, 1885.

FOR A

Grand Tour of 44 Days

TO AND THROUGH

## MEXICO,

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Watchmaker &amp; Jeweler.

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our Agent, for Newport, R. I., call on him &amp; see the Watch.

VITA COMPANY, 12 and 14 Cornhill, BOSTON.

## NEWPORT COUNTY NEWS.

## TIVERTON.

SUNDAY SERVICES.—The Rev. P. G. Wigham preached at the Central Baptist Church, Sunday afternoon, from the text, 1 Tim. vii. 12—"Fight the good fight of faith, lay down on eternal life"; the theme, "The Nature of and Incentives to the Christian Warfare." Holy Communion was administered after the sermon.

PRESENTATION.—The Young Ladies Sewing Society formally presented the Central Baptist Church, Sunday afternoon, with the Smith organ. The following letter of presentation was read by the pastor:

To the members of the Central Baptist Church, greeting: We, the young ladies associated together as the "Young Ladies Sewing Society," offer for acceptance the organ which we have earned ourselves, having completed paying for it, and selling at this time that we have the right to dispose of it. Last spring we authorized our President, Annie E. Hamley, to lay before the church at the church meeting, our wish to present an organ, when we had a sufficient amount in our treasury to purchase one. Some time has elapsed since you, as a body, signified your ascent of acceptance upon this condition, but we have been working steadily towards this end, and having accomplished it, we give it into your hands, hoping that you will accept it, with our earnest wish that in every respect it may be satisfactory to you.

Governor Hale was selected Feb. 13 as New Hampshire day at the world's fair, New Orleans. The New Hampshire Club will be present and take part in the exercises of the occasion, which will consist of an address, poem, etc.

(Signed) S. E. Greene, Secretary  
In behalf of the Society.  
Tiverton, Jan. 4, 1885.

The Church voted to accept the organ, and offered a vote of thanks to the Society. This is the second generous act upon the part of the young ladies.

Owing to the inclement weather, the Christmas concert was postponed until tomorrow evening.

## MIDDLETOWN.

Miss Lucinda, a daughter of Mr. David Albro, at State Hill, who died of diphtheria, was buried on Saturday from her father's residence, brief services being held. The remaining daughter Sadie, is sick with the same disease, but is considered to be better.

Mr. C. Henry Cogleton, who has been confined to his house with typhoid fever for some weeks, is now improving slowly.

Mr. Lyman Barker's condition seems to be but little changed, and his physicians are quite undecided as to his trouble.

A series of religious meetings have been held at the Methodist Church this week. The pastor, Rev. W. A. Wright, was assisted by Rev. Wm. H. Allen, of the Methodist Church of Portsmouth.

## PORTSMOUTH.

ITEMS.—Tuesday was a very stormy day, the rain fell in torrents at times, and accompanied with high winds made the day very disagreeable, and the roads being muddy from the effects of rain, made locomotion very slow. Diphtheria has made its appearance again, this time it is in the family of Mr. D. H. Arnold, farmer for G. V. Wilbur. Mr. Arnold's family are himself all sick with this much dreaded disease, but at this writing they are reported as improving. This new outbreak of this much dreaded disease is causing a very small attendance in school No. 1.

Rev. D. I. Odell, of East Providence, officiated in St. Mary's Church, and the Church of the Holy Cross, in Middleboro, last Sunday; and is expected to officiate in the same tomorrow, Sunday.